The Asheville News.

VOL. II---NO. 4.} ASHEVILLE, N. C., AUGUST 11, 1859. {WHOLE NO. 524.

Swannanoa Lodge, No. 56,

I. O. O. F.

Holds its regular meetings every Thursday evening, at Temperance Hall.

W. A. PATTON, *N. G.*

J. P. SAWYER, *R. S.*

Asheville, Aug. 26, 1858.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

WE have this day formed a partnership for the practice of MEDICINE and SURGERY, in all their branches, under the firm and style of

MORRISON & SUMMEY.

Office, one door below J. A. Patton's store, and nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

Calls promptly attended at all hours, day or night, and in our absence calls left at the store of Summey, Spears & Co., will receive our prompt attention.

W. MORRISON, *M. D.*
D. F. SUMMEY.

Asheville, March 31, 1859. tf.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D., AND J. G. HARDY, M. D.,

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

Office—front room in the Temperance Hall Building, nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

Asheville, Feb. 17, 1859. tf.

W. L. HILLIARD, M. D.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.,

☞Office first door south of the Bank☜

January 6, 1859.

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

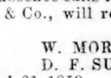
January 11, 1855.

DR. J. S. T. BAIRD,

HAVING permanently located in ASHEVILLE, offers his professional services to the public, in the various branches of his profession. He can always be found at home, unless professionally absent.

March 18, 1858.

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON  **DENTIST,**

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

DR. JOHN C. LOVE,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Jackson county, in the practice of Medicine and Surgery. He will attend promptly to all calls, day and night.

Office 1½ miles north of Webster, at the residence of J. B. Love, Esq.

March 17, 1859. 1y

David Coleman,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853. tf.

W. L. TATE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

HAVING located at Asheville, will attend the Courts of Buncombe and surrounding counties. Office at Gudger's Hotel.

December 16, 1858.

R. H. CANNON,

Attorney at Law,

Webster, Jackson County, N. C.

October 21, 1858. 1y

SAM. C. BRYSON,

Attorney at Law.

WILL practice in all the Courts of the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe and Madison.

Office at Waynesville, Haywood county.

February, 1859.

H. A. BOONE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Webster, Jackson County, N. C.

WILL practice in the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson and Haywood.

Oct. 14, 1858.

W. G. CANDLER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Montmorency Multiflorus,

(Homony Creek P. O., Buncombe County, N. C.)

July 21, 1859. 6m

WILLIAM F. JONES,

Attorney at Law,

LENOIR, CALDWELL COUNTY, N. C.

(Lately removed from Hendersonville, N. C.)

July 28, 1859. 1y

NAILS.

A good assortment, just received by SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

1859. 1859.

SPRING STOCK.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

ARE now opening at their old stand, a very desirable and attractive stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

Having been purchased by an experienced merchant in the city of New York, on the most favorable terms, they hope to give satisfaction to their patrons, and be enabled to sell as cheap as the big house, or any other. We invite all to call and examine our stock.

April 7, 1859. tf

FACTS *FOR THE* PEOPLE.

WE are now receiving at our old stand, on the public square, Asheville, the largest and most varied stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER, STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Ready Made Clothing, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, Saddlery, Drugs, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Ever offered for sale in this market. Our Goods have been selected with great care in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, with especial reference to the wants of the PEOPLE. And as our stock embraces almost every article, "useful as well as ornamental," we flatter ourselves that we shall be enabled to please all who may favor us with a call. The object of this notice is not to publish self-praise, and hold ourselves up in a flattering light before the community; but simply to inform you that we have a heavier and better assorted stock of Goods now arriving, than any other house in town, to which we expect to be continually making large additions throughout the season; and to extend to you, one and all, an invitation to visit us and examine our stock, before making your purchases. The styles of our Goods are unsurpassed, and we are determined not to be undersold; and as we make no promise that we do not intend to perform, you may come with the assurance of being satisfactorily accommodated. Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

Asheville, April 2, 1859. tf

ASHEVILLE

CARRIAGE SHOP.

HAVING bought the interest of E. L. Triplett in the wood shop, I now offer my services to the citizens of Asheville and surrounding country. Thankful for the past favors, I will continue to carry on the

Carriage and Buggy Making

business in its various branches. Also, wagons, carts, &c. I still occupy the old stand of James Smith, in the south of Asheville.

From my long experience, I flatter myself I shall be able to give entire satisfaction. My work shall not be surpassed in the State.

Repairing neatly executed at short notice, and must be paid for before removed.

Produce taken in exchange for work.

Orders from a distance promptly attended.

D. C. McGREGOR.

January 20, 1859. tf

Gudger's Hotel,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

J. H. GUDGER, Proprietor.

The Southern, Eastern, Morganton and Murphey stages, stop at this House.

Asheville, October 7, 1858

JUST received, and now being opened, an excellent stock of

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

We invite our lady friends to call and examine for themselves.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

April 7, 1859.

PROPERTY FOR SALE IN MARION, N. C.

THE undersigned offers for sale a valuable residence in the town of Marion, McDowell county. The lot contains about half an acre, and has upon it a neat and convenient residence, a ten-pin alley, and all necessary out-buildings.—It lies upon main street, immediately adjoining Stephens' Hotel, and is very desirable property. Further information concerning it can be had by calling on G. W. Glass, Esq., of Marion.

If not disposed of privately, it will be offered at public sale during the week of the next County Court of McDowell county.

It will be sold on six months credit, the purchaser giving note and approved security.

J. R. HEMPHILL.

Asheville, June 2, 1859. tf

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms. Also, Call and examine a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.

January 6, 1859. tf.

COOKING STOVES.

THE undersigned is just receiving a large lot of Cooking Stoves, of the most *approved patterns* and *designs*, and embracing all sizes, from the *smallest to the largest*. Come, bring your money, and buy one at *low figures*.

JAS. B. RANKIN.

EVERY kind of country produce taken in exchange for Goods, by

Nov. 18, 1859. J. A. PATTON.

Town Property

FOR SALE.

THE house and lot now occupied by M. L. Doyle, is offered for sale. The lot fronts on the Public Square, and has upon it neat and comfortable buildings—including dwelling, storehouse, stables, carriage house, bake oven, &c.

The property is valuable, and well adapted for a private residence or business stand.

For further information inquire of M. L. Doyle on the premises, or the undersigned.

—0—*ALSO*—0—

A FARM, lying 2½ miles from Asheville, in Chunn's Cove, and in the neighborhood of Mr. Stephen Lee's. The tract contains 100 acres—is well timbered, well watered, and very productive.

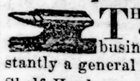
For terms, apply to M. L. Doyle, in Asheville, or to the subscriber.

T. KEENAN.

HARDWARE —AND— GROCERIES.

THREE DOORS EAST OF THE COURT HOUSE,

Spartanburg, S. C.



THE subscribers, having commenced the Hardware and Grocery business in this town, will keep constantly a general assortment of

Shelf Hardware, Carpenters' and Blacksmith's Tools, Farming Implements,

Carriage Materials,

Axes, Hoes, Chains, Nails, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

A General Assortment of

FAMILY GROCERIES.

Their stock consists in part of Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Molasses, Bacon Hams and Sides, Fish, Rice, Soap, Candles and Starch; which they offer for sale, low for CASH, or in exchange for country produce.

HARDY, AGNEW & CO.

Spartanburg, S. C., May 12, 1859. tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership in the Livery and Sale Stable business, heretofore existing between Thomas T. Patton and John F. Sullivan, is this day terminated by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the concern must present them to John F Sullivan. All debts due the firm will be collected by him. Make prompt payment and save costs.

J. F. SULLIVAN,
T. T. PATTON.

May 4, 1859. tf

ED. J. ASTON, Druggist and Apothecary.

STORE—Brick Corner, opposite the Court House.

RESIDENCE—Church street, opposite the Episcopal Church.

☞Prescriptions put up with accuracy and despatch, at all hours of the day or night.

Asheville, March 25, 1858.

VALUABLE LAND Near Asheville, FOR SALE.

ON the 25th day of August next, we will sell on the premises, the valuable Farm belonging to the Estate of the late Thomas Foster, and lying on Swannanoa River, two miles east of the town of Asheville. The Tract contains about

SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES,

A large portion of it the best quality of River Bottom.

There are on the place a good

Grist and saw Mill,

and large and convenient buildings of every kind. The place has long been known as one of the best Stands in the up-country.

A more particular description is deemed unnecessary, as any one wishing to buy will look and judge for himself.

TERMS.—Twelve months credit, with bond and approved security, and title withheld until the purchase money is paid.

G. C. ALEXANDER, } Executors.
THOS. H. FOSTER, }

Feb. 10, 1859. tds

ONE WORD.

ALL indebted to us will bear in mind that the year has closed, and we have served them faithfully. Now return the compliment by serving us, and allowing us to pass receipts in full. SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

January 1, 1859.

STILL AFLOAT!

IN these times of "new systems" and "cash stores," with proof positive that no one can live unless he buys and sells for cash, we would like to remind our numerous friends that we still

Sell on a Credit!

(With the understanding that it must be paid 1st of each January,) to all responsible and punctual men, and on as accommodating terms as the much abused system of credit will allow. Be it understood, however, that if you have money to spend, and want to pay for your Goods, we will sell for CASH as low as any purely cash house can sell. Although we sell on credit, we don't refuse cash for our goods.

We have a good stock, to which we are constantly adding, and to which we respectfully call the attention of our customers.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Feb. 17, 1859. tf

NEW FAMILY GROCERY *AND* EATING SALOON.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Asheville and vicinity that he will open during the week before the next April Court, a regular family Grocery and

EATING SALOON.

He will have in his Establishment Coffee, Sugar, Rice, Molasses, Dried Beef, Bacon, Bologne Sausages, Oysters, Sardines, Salmon, Lobsters, Cheese, Crackers, Candies, Raisins, Tobacco, Segars, &c., &c. A quantity of all sorts of

BREAD,

kept constantly on hand. It is his purpose to keep a number one house, and solicits a share of the public patronage.

All kinds of country produce, Butter, Eggs, Poultry &c., taken in exchange for Edibles, or bought at the market price.

Call at the store house immediately south of Gudger's Hotel on the court house square, and you shall have anything to Eat you may call for. No Liquors kept in the establishment.

Meals prepared on short notice, and at any hour, day or night.

A. B. ROMANO, Agent.

March, 24, 1859. tf.

LEATHER.

UPPER and Sole, always on hand at SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO'S.

Negroes Wanted.

WE want to buy from **100 TO 500** LIKELY NEGROES, for whom we will pay the highest cash prices.

CHUNN & PATTON.

Asheville, Feb. 10 1859. tf

NORTH CAROLINA

Mutual Insurance Company,

AT the Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 14th inst., the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS.

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
Kemp P. Battle, do.
George Little, do.
James M. Towles, do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington.
Alexander Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. M. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
J. W. Harrell, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
George A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro.
Joseph White, Anson county.
Josh. Borer, Salem.
A. T. Summey, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

T. H. Selby, President.
H. D. Turner, Vice President.
John H. Bryan, Attorney.
Hamden S. Smith, Secretary and Treasurer.
T. H. Selby, *ex officio*, John R. Williams, C. W. D. Hutchings, } Executive Committee.

This Company has been in successful operation over 10 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,737,649, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is over Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

HAMDEN S. SMITH, *Sec'y.*

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.

Raleigh, March 12, 1859.

NEW Ambrotype Gallery.

THE subscriber having bought out Mr. Lewis' entire stock and apparatus, with a large addition of Cases, &c., offers his services to the public generally on most reasonable terms. Pictures from one dollar upwards, of all styles. His long experience induces him to believe that all who patronise him will be more than pleased.

Call and give him a trial. Rooms at the old stand. E. W. HERNDON.

Asheville, April 7, 1859. tf

GENT'S SHOES.

DECIDEDLY the handsomest lot of Gent's Dress Shoes ever exhibited in Asheville.—Call at the largest establishment in town. Dispute it if you can.

—ALSO—

At the same place will be found a new lot of fine Sugar, hard to beat.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

JAS. A. PATTON

Is now prepared to exhibit an unusually extensive & varied assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

HATS, SHOES & CLOTHING,

FOR the SPRING TRADE, inviting special attention to his DRESS GOODS, both for ladies and gentlemen.

Particular attention has been paid to the selection of his Stock for the present season, and he feels assured that the public have now an opportunity of supplying themselves on the most favorable terms, with the choicest goods and latest patterns.

To prompt paying and responsible persons, he is anxious to sell both for CASH and on a CREDIT; but he has no hesitation in saying that he can and does sell much cheaper for CASH.

Every species of Domestic Produce, Hay, Corn, and grain of every sort, taken in exchange for Goods, at the highest market price.

The first Store in the south end of the village.—Look for it! There you will always find a hearty welcome, a full supply of all the articles usually kept in a country store, of first rate quality, and at MODERATE PRICES.

Asheville, April 14, 1859. tf

TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the Property on which he now resides, in the south end of Asheville.

The Lot contains 2½ acres, and has upon it a new Dwelling House 48×28 feet, two stories, a blacksmith shop, and all necessary out-buildings. It lies on the main street, and as a public house or business stand is very valuable. There is on the place a spring of excellent water.

For further information apply to the subscriber on the premises.

E. L. TRIPLETT.

June 23, 1859. tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are hereby notified to call immediately and settle, and thereby save cost.

M. L. DOYLE.

NOTICE.

IN future, except in cases of sickness or inability, we will send no goods from our store for examination;—always glad to exhibit them at our counters to friends and customers. Our interest demands the adoption of this rule.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

10,000 LBS. of Iron and Nails, just received. Every No. of Nails, & all kinds of Iron. J. A. PATTON.

June 30, 1859.

Shingles.

I want twelve or fifteen thousand Shingles—White or Yellow Pine.

Nov. 18, 1858. JAMES A. PATTON.

Hooped and Spring Skirts.

NEW lot—latest styles—just received—at reduced prices. GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

April 7, 1859.

The Reason Why.

Do you wish to know the reason why,
Why your neighbor often calls
On the dashing Widow Wilkins,
And attends her to the balls?
Why his carriage is seen stopping
At some noted clothing store,
And the widow goes a shopping
Where she never went before?
And if you wish it, I will tell you—
Let me whisper to you sly—
If they esteem it proper,
It is not your business why.

Do you wish to know why Peter
Has forsaken friends and home,
And left his native country,
In a distant land to roam?
Why Polly seems so lonely
Since the day that Peter left,
And of all friends, they only,
Should appear to be bereft?
If you wish it, I will tell you—
Let me whisper to you sly—
If they have reason for it,
It is not your business why.

Would you like to know the secrets
Of your neighbor's house and life?
How he lives, or how he doesn't,
And just how he treats his wife?
How he spends his time of leisure,
Whether sorrowful or gay,
And where he goes for pleasure,
To the concert or the play?
If you wish it, I will tell you—
Let me whisper to you sly—
If your neighbor is but civil,
It is not your business why.

In short, instead of prying
Into other folks' affairs,
If you do your own but justice
You will have no time for theirs.
Be attentive to such matters
As concern yourself alone,
And whatever fortune flatters,
Let your business be your own.
One word by way of finis—
Let me whisper to you sly—
If you wish to be respected
You must cease to pry.

The Losses at Solferino---Who are the Hardest Fighters in the World?

If the number of killed and wounded left upon the field of battle be any test of the desperate nature of the fighting done, and if we are to believe the official returns both of the Austrians and French of those put *hors de combat* at Solferino, they would lead us to suppose that it was not of so very terrible a character as that which has marked other engagements in history. With the exception of perhaps two or three desperate charges, the battles of Magenta and Solferino have been rather an encounter of tactics and a question of manœuvring than a measure of courage and strength. The aim of the commanders on both sides has been to concentrate superior on inferior masses—two battalions on the enemy's one; failing in this, to draw off, and march, and countermarch, for a new combination. Taking the rival bulletins, we find both sides reporting themselves met by "superior numbers." The Austrians retreat because the French have superior numbers, and the French do not follow because of the superior numbers of the Austrians. By and by, there will rise up some utterly unscientific, and, from the strategic point of view, utterly thick headed officer, who won't stop to think of combinations and superior numbers, but, in Bowery phrase, will "go in and win," after the manner of the Great Napoleon. Then, and not till then, will a reputation for hard fighting be made out of this war.

Up to this time, we repeat, the war has been a grand parade of masses of troops, and its results have been mainly reached by superior strategy on one side and bad combinations on the other. There has been no real measure of strength. The battle of Solferino, in which 400,000 men, in round numbers, were engaged, and which lasted fourteen hours, shows, after all, a relatively small number of killed and wounded—and the number of these, after all, would seem to be the best test of the valor and fighting capabilities of belligerents. According to the official returns, the loss of the Austrians in this fight was 2,095 killed, and 9,034 wounded; of the French and Sardinians, 18,245 killed and wounded; a total loss on both sides of 29,275, or only about seven per cent. of the numbers engaged.

Now let us see how this compares with the style of fighting done over here. At Bunker Hill there were engaged a total of 3,500 men—English regulars and Yankee farmers—of which 1,503, or forty-three per cent., were left on the field. At Chippewa, there were 1,900 Americans and 2,100 English; the killed and wounded were 848, or 21 per cent. At Buena Vista, the American force was 4,425, the Mexican 28,000; the American killed and wounded was 746, or seventeen per cent.; the Mexican, upwards of 2,000, or about ten per cent., and the fighting lasted two days. At Molino del Rey, the American force was 3,447 regulars, the Mexican about 10,000 men. The combat lasted an hour, and the American loss was 787 killed and wounded, or upwards of twenty-three per cent. The Mexican loss in killed, and wounded and prisoners was something over 3,000, or about 33 per cent.—The American army entered the valley of Mexico about 6,800 strong, and in the two actions of Molino del Rey and Chapultepec it lost 1,652 men, or twenty four per cent. out of its entire numbers.

There is no more common cant than that about the pusillanimity of the Mexican soldiers, their cowardice, &c., &c. In point of fact, however, they are good soldiers; better far than the average of the French and Austrian armies, if the valor with which they contest the field is to be measured by the standard of the loss they inflict and suffer.—Soldiers who run away don't generally figure among the killed and wounded.

Everything of this kind is, of course, relative; yet a great parade of hundreds of thousands of men, with rifled cannon and what not, new, and therefore startling, but not necessarily dangerous, inventions, do not make a great battle. Had the two armies at Solferino fought with the valor and obstinacy of the English and Americans at Chippewa, their aggregate losses would have been more than four times as great as reported, or 84,000 men, instead of 29,000. Had they fought as did our regulars at Molino del Rey, it would have been 92,000 or nearly five times as great as it was. In this view, then, either the Americans, Mexicans and English are better soldier than the French, Austrians and Sardinians, or else the official bulletins of the latter are grossly inaccurate and deceptive.—*New York Herald.*

FROM THE WESTPORT, MO., STAR.

A Rich Correspondence.

BALTIMORE, April 29, 1859.

H. M. M'CARTY, Esq.:

Dear Sir: We have frequently sent you our circulars and have often thought it strange that we have not heard from you.—However, our object in writing this time, is to offer you the preference to purchase a very finely arranged package of 26 tickets in the Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class 11, drawing May 21st. The package gives you the advantage of $32 60 worth of tickets for the cost of only $20. The same has, from its repeated success, won the title of the Lucky package, and to convince you of our confidence in its success, we promise to send you another package free of charge if the first fails to draw a three number prize, the lowest being $250. See full scheme within.—We make this offer in good faith, with an effort to sell you the capital of $40,000, and we hope you will accept it. Enclose us $20 and the package will be sent by return mail, we confidently think, will be satisfactory to you.

Yours, truly,

CORBIN & Co.

Box 190, Post Office, Baltimore, Md.

N. B.—Prize tickets or certificates cashed as soon as returned.

WESTPORT, Mo., May 16, 1859.

My Dear Sir: Your very kind favor is received, contents duly noted and properly appreciated.

I am overwhelmed with a sense of obligation to you for your unaccountable partiality to an entire stranger, and I am puzzled to guess in what manner I have recommended myself to your favor. Are you smitten by my personal beauty—dazzled by the refulgent beams of my rising 'star'—or have you heard of certain little circumstances in my history going to show a large degree of confidence, credulity, greenness, or what ever you may call it, rendering me a fair specimen for financial experiments? But whatever may be the moving cause impelling you to this generosity, be assured that your disinterested action is properly prized and your generous proposal accepted. You may send that 'very finely arranged package' by return mail, and such is my confidence in its success and its well won title of the 'lucky package,' that I do not deem it necessary to enclose any funds to pay for it. You may retain $20 out of the $250 which it is almost certain to draw—and if it should (as it probably may) draw the capital prize of $40,000 you may retain another $20, as a slight testimonial of my distinguished consideration. Should it happen per bare possibility, that the package 'fails to draw a three number prize,' you may not send the second package, but retain it in payment for the first.

You say you have frequently sent me your circulars and have often thought it strange that you had not heard from me. I am sorry that my remissness has caused you any uneasiness of mind, and my apology is that I did not know the circulars were from a partial friend and admirer, so far as I gave them any thought at all, had supposed they were from some Peter Funk or bogus speculator, of which you know, dear Corbin, there are many in the Eastern cities. As a general thing I pay no attention to circulars unless ordered published in my paper and accompanied by the rhino spondulicks.

Please send me a lock of your hair before the State officials get all of it, and oblige your beloved friend,

H. M. M'CARTY.

P. S.—Not deemed inquisitive, dear Corbin & Co., let me know in confidence, to how many hundreds throughout the country your expansive benevolence has induced you to send duplicate letters of the one sent me? H. M. M.

A MAN "MELTED TO DEATH.—James Doyle, a blacksmith by trade, died in Chiago last Friday, under the following circumstances as detailed by Times of that city:

He was an extremely athletic person in appearance, and was considered by his fellow-workmen as possessing a remarkable degree of strength and bodily vigor. On Thursday he worked in the shop as usual until six o'clock, when he went to supper in as good health as usual. After supper he complained of extreme heat, and continued to complain until 12 o'clock, when he went to bed. At three o'clock, in the morning his room mate awoke and found him breathing his last. A post mortem examination revealed no unusual appearance of the body, except a remarkable and unusual quantity of adipose matter. By overwork and the heat of the day he was literally melted down.—The coroner's jury found this to be the cause of his death.

A "Hoosier Girl" has been recently discovered in Knox county, Indiana, who is under 20, weighs 110 pounds, and followed and kept up with a cradle one day, neatly binding 160 dozen large bundles of oats. She said she could easily have bound 200 if the cradle could have cut them.

Virtue and happiness are mother and daughter.

FROM THE CHARLESTON MERCURY.

The Blue Ridge Railroad vs. The French Broad Railroad.

TO "CANDOR."

After considerable trouble and delay, I have procured the North Carolina amendment to the French Broad Charter, all of which might have been avoided if your candor and magnanimity had been equal to your professions. You stated that you had the charter in your possession, and, as a reasonable inference, I supposed you had the amendment also. Under this belief, I requested you to publish the amendment; to which request, respectfully made, you very ungeneriously, I think, answered me with the following flouting reply :

"I do not believe any amendment of this charter has been granted by the State of North Carolina. If you affirm any amendment, produce and publish it."

As I have made no material statements which I cannot prove substantially, without further comment at present on your mode of meeting an argument, I proceed to publish the amendment.

I refer you to the "Laws of North Carolina, 1856–'57, page 72, chapter 77," where you will find

"AN ACT to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Greenville and French Broad Railroad Company, passed at the session of 1854–55, chapter 229.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the ninth section of the act entitled an act to incorporate the Greenville and French Broad Railroad Company, passed by the General Assembly at its session of 1854–55, chapter 229, be and the same is hereby so altered and amended as to authorize the said Greenville and French Broad Railroad Company to construct the northern portion of said Road, extending from Asheville or some convenient point within two miles thereof, to the State of Tennessee, with such guage, and to use the same thereon as the Company may choose to adopt, instead of being restricted to the North Carolina guage, authorized by said act."

This, it is presumed will put a final *quietus* to your caviling about "the gauge of the French Broad Road," and "Greenville, Tenn.," as a necessary point of extension beyond Paint Rock. The two prominent features in this amendment are : first, the limiting the Road to the Tennessee State line at Paint Rock; and second, the alteration of the gauge of Road thereon. When this amendment was adopted, the Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap and Charleston Railroad Company was organized and their Road located to the Tennessee State line at Paint Rock, and the work commenced. It cannot be doubted, then that the French Broad Road was to connect with this Road at Paint Rock, and by it with the East Tennessee and Virginia Road at Morristown, instead of Greenville, Tennessee. Are you not bound now, in the frankness of a liberal adversary, to acknowledge your error and cease your opposition to the French Broad Road on account of mere fancied obstacles? I will allow you to plead ignorance of the existence of these important facts, notwithstanding I had notified you of them before you commenced the discussion. But I must tell you that ignorance will not excuse. You should have made yourself thoroughly acquainted with all the material facts connected with the subject before you undertook to enlighten public opinion, especially since you have "no ambition of seeming to prevail at the expense of truth," and a "design to truthfully inform the people of the French Broad Railroad."

There is another material fact in the history of this enterprise, of which you seem to be ignorant. You have belabored the public mind with the idea that the North Carolina Legislature will be illiberal enough to require the French Broad Company to subscribe their section of Road West of Asheville to the North Carolina Road, whenever that Road is built to that point; and by this means the North Carolina Road will control the Western trade and business of the French Broad Road "and conduct it over the North Carolina Railroad to the Atlantic ports of the State." The whole of your argument in this respect is a useless expenditure of labor and time, based upon the supposition that the North Carolina Legislature is still pursuing the same illiberal policy which seemed to influence it when the charter was granted. But the amendment which I have published above shows a complete change of that policy, which entirely upsets the whole of your rather long and tedious argument on this point. And if it did not, another act of her Legislature, to which I am about to refer, must satisfy the most querulous that your fears and conjectures are totally groundless and unsupported by the truth of the case.

At the same session of the North Carolina Legislature which adopted the foregoing amendments to the French Broad charter, several liberal amendments were made to the "Western North Carolina Railroad" charter. The 8th section of the act, after providing for its junction with other Railroads, "at any point on its line," enacts "That whenever any such connection shall be made the Western North Carolina Railroad Company shall join in the erection of any warehouse and passenger shed that may be necessary to render such connection as perfect as possible, and regularly use the same for the reception and delivery of all passengers, goods, and other articles whatever : And the said Railroad Company *shall not discriminate, by its charge against the Company or Companies so connecting with its railway.*" Laws of N. C., 1856–'57, page 54, chapter 68.

This is the road with which the French Broad Railroad will connect at or near Asheville, and which, according to your faithful ally, Senator Thomas, of North Carolina, is to connect with the Blue Ridge Road near Ducktown, crossing the French Broad Road at Asheville; and, beyond all doubt, the Blue Ridge Road and the French Broad Road are the two Railroad Companies whose connections were contemplated by the amendment, and "against" which the "said Railroad Company shall not discriminate by its charges." I will not do you the injustice to suppose you were ignorant of this amendment, for it is a part of the scheme of Senator Thomas, in whom you, and those who control the Blue Ridge Railroad scheme, have unlimited confidence, and who, it has been said, was the "go between" in the Bangs & Co. fraud upon your Company and people of South Carolina. And yet, it is no easy matter to reconcile your knowledge of this important fact with your vow that your "design is truthfully to inform the people respecting the French Broad Railroad." Have you done so? I will let them answer.

In keeping with your mode of managing the discussion and meeting my arguments and facts, you have denied that the French Broad Railroad Company has been incorporated in South Carolina, and, with an air of self satisfaction, assert that I compare your "statements with a charter granted by the State of South Carolina to a company with the same name," and with a facetious civility suggest that I "do not seem to be aware that the State of North Carolina granted a charter to the Greenville and French Broad Railroad Company through that State," and that "companies in the two States have the same name, which may have misled you." Humbly thanking you for your gracious condescension, allow me to ask what misled you? You may be silent, for the question furnishes its own answer. You assert that the French Broad charter is a nullity in South Carolina, notwithstanding her Legislature has granted to that company corporate existence and franchises for a period of one hundred and ninety years; that this is but another company "with the same name," and hope to shield yourself from the opprobium of knowingly stating an untruth, by admitting, with a peculiar *naivette*, that you "have never seen the South Carolina charter." Why not? The presumptions are against you : at least you ought to have seen it; it was your duty to do so before you conceived the "design of truthfully informing the people respecting the French Broad Railroad." If you had consulted your oracle, Mr. Memminger, he could have informed you. *He* has seen the South Carolina charter. *He* will hardly say it is another company "with the same name." But that you may be correctly informed, I publish below a sufficiency of the act to satisfy you of your error.

On page 494, Acts of 1856, No. 4267, you will find—

"AN ACT to incorporate the Greenville and French Broad Railroad Company within the limits of South Carolina.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted, &c., that for the purpose of enabling the Greenville and French Broad Railroad Company—organized under an act of the State of North Carolina, ratified on the thirteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five—to carry out the objects of said act, said company shall have corporate existence in this State and by the name and style of the 'Greenville and French Broad Railroad Company,' shall have continued succession of officers and members and a common seal, and to break and altar the same at pleasure; sue and be sued, answer and be answered unto by their corporate name aforesaid, in any of the courts of law or equity in this State, and possessed of the powers hereinafter granted."

The fifth section provides, as I have before stated, "that the said company is hereby authorized to construct a railroad with one or more tracks, either from Greenville or Spartanburg in this State, along the valley of the French Broad to Paint Rock," &c.

Section 18 gives jurisdiction to magistrates in the recovery of instalments of stock to the amount of one hundred dollars. This is an extraordinery jurisdiction, that does not exist in any other case in this State, and was inserted to harmonize with the North Carolina charter, which has a similar provision. Section 26 enacts that "all the rights and privileges granted by this act shall cease and determine, unless the said company shall, within five years from the ratification of this act, actually commence, and within fifteen years complete so much of said Railroad as *lies within this State.*"

These extracts, it is believed, will convince others as well as you that the Greenville and French Broad Company incorporated in this State, is the same company organized under the North Carolina charter, and is not, as you have erroneously asserted another company "with the same name."—Your views in this regard are singularly inconsistent, considering that you are not "ambitious of seeming to prevail at the expense of truth." You affirm and attempt to maintain with a tenacious obstinacy, that the French Broad charter is a "nullity" and a "mockery" in South Carolina, notwithstanding the Legislature has incorporated that company in this State, with power to construct a Road, with one or more tracks, from Greenville or Spartanburg, while you insist that the charter is operative and valid in Tennessee, when that State has granted no rights whatever to the company to build a road to Greenville, on the East Tennessee and Virginia Road, as I am informed and believe to be true. Does not this look like a manifest intention on your part to mislead public opinion? But—pardon me for echoing you—"the people cannot long be deceived." And if you should succeed in deceiving the State into the belief that the Blue Ridge Railroad is necessary to her happiness and prosperity, and for that purpose entail a debt upon posterity of six or seven millions of dollars, and an increase of annual taxes of over one hundred per cent., be the glory all your own. I am no candidate for it. I beg leave to remind you of another inconsistency in your position, which, as it appears to me—I say it with due respect—could only exist in the mind of one whose intellect is blurred by the bias of interest, or some other irresistable influence. You charge me, with considerable pertinacity, with urging the people of South Carolina to build a railroad for North Carolina; which is simply not true, when, at the same time, and in the same breath, you undisguisedly ask the State to build a Road for Georgia, North Carolina and Tennessee, and conclude you have fortified yourself, and covered your designs with a sort of mock patriotism, by insisting that "South Carolina and its citizens have as much as they can accomplish in building railroads for the benefit of their own State, without aiding North Carolina." It is useless to comment further on the course and tendency of your arguments. I am willing to submit the issue of veracity you have raised between us to those who are seeking to do right, and by a course of wise economy deal equal justice to all portions of the State. Let them say whether or not I have not sustained, with indisputable evidence, every material statement I have made in favor of the French Broad Railroad, while you have failed in all—and which of us have evinced an "ambition of seeming to prevail at the expense of truth."

As this will probably be the last defence I shall be called on to make for the French Broad Railroad, you will allow me to allude briefly to what you can call the personal tendency of the discussion. I frankly confess there is no reason why it should become personal in the sense of any ill-feeling—certainly there is none on my part. But if there be cause for personal controversy, the complaint comes from the wrong party. In your first sentence you insinuated that I was careless in my statement of facts and regard for truth; and when I retorted your rule, calling attention to your want of its observance, you modestly informed me that you have no desire for "personal controversy"—to which sentiment I most cordially respond—neither have I.

In conclusion, allow me to inform you that you have failed entirely to answer my questions as to the Blue Ridge Railroad. By your silence you have admitted—

That to build and equip the Blue Ridge Railroad will cost at least $8,691,677.

That the entire subscription to the capital stock of the Company, exclusive of State aid (of which only $278,000 are private,) does not exceed $1,864,867!

That the State must finish the work, if it be finished at all, at a cost of over $6,-191,000.

And that the State will save over three millions of money, even considering the one million subscribed already sunk, by abandoning the Blue Ridge Road for the French Broad Road.

That the location of the French Broad Road is superior to the other—running, as it does, centrally through the State, and by its capitol, from which point it never can be diverted by a junction with any other road.

ECONOMY.

A Young Girl Outraged by a Prince--The Czar Avenges her Wrongs.

Last December an officer in the elegant uniform of the Chevalier Guards galloped along one of the most crowded and fashionable streets in Petersburg. Passing a *magazin de modes*, he saw a charming young girl enter. He followed her and was struck by her cheerful but modest grace and the freshness and tenderness which distinguished her. On her retiring, he learnt that she was the daughter of a poor *chinowick*, (civilian,) that the shop people worked for her at a low rate, from admiration of her youth and character, and that she would return at six.

That officer, with two of his friends, indulged in a sumptuous dinner, inflaming his passions with costly champagne. But exactly at six, a large and gorgeous *troika* (a double seated sledge) stopped near the *magazin*, harnessed with three splendid horses.—The poor Olga advanced, was instantly half stifled in a fur cloak, lifted into the *troika*, carried on to Czarsko Zelo, where a convenient and lonely house of entertainment awaited them, and was there brutally ravished, after indignantly rejecting every kind of bribe. But her resistance was so violent that she disfigured the faces of her assailants.

On her return her father appealed to the hated police, but in vain. The police master assured him that the criminals could not be identified. On this her brother, an officer in the country regiment, was written to. He was indefatigable in his inquiries, discovering that three officers had suddenly announced themselves sick, to hide the scars in their faces, wrote a petition to the Emperor, and succeeded in awaking his sympathy. The police-master was summoned, and the Czar charged him instantly to procure a true report of what had passed. This was done. The criminal was Prince Galitzin.

But mark the punishment : The Czar instantly compelled him to marry the sufferer, endowed her on the spot with half his worldly goods, making her at once very wealthy, and then immediatly issued a ukase of divorce, leaving her entirely free.—All the three officers were transported to a country regiment, deep in the heart of Russia, and were refused any rise in military rank.

Never was poetical justice more rapid and more complete. The sentence does honor to the Emperor, and almost makes us long, in certain cases, for an omnipotent despot.—But this is not the only instance in which Alexander II. has given proofs of a good heart and great vigor.

The circumstance has excited an immense sensation in the Russian capital and will doubtless have good results.

Terrible Accident on the South Carolina Railroad--Five Persons Killed.

We learn that on Thursday evening, a terrible explosion occurred on an engine on the South Carolina Railroad, about fourteen miles above Branchville. The engine was running in the same schedule with a freight train, but was in advance of it. From what we can learn, the conductor on the freight train and some others had got on this engine; so that at the time of the explosion there were five persons on it, all of whom were instantly killed. The explosion was a terrible one, blowing everything to pieces and throwing the drivers to the distance of one hundred yards. Not one of the party survived even long enough to be able to give any account of the cause of the explosion.—In an instant they were every one hurled into eternity. Their bodies were horribly mangled, some of them having their arms torn off. The engineer, we are informed, has been on the road for twenty years, and was always regarded as a very cautious runner. The following are the names of the unfortunate men :

Thomas Kingdon, engineer.
Mr. Chitty, freight conductor.
Mr. Van Delkin, freight conductor.
Mr. Mitchell, fireman.
Mr. Adams, fireman.

Further particulars concerning them we are unable to obtain. As they were from Charleston, we shall be informed by our cotemporaries of that city.—*South Carolinian.*

Our best actions are often those of which we are unconscious; but this can never be unless we are always yearning to do good.

Printers, as a class, are not generally supposed to be viciously inclined, but any one would think differently if they could hear how fervently they pray for correspondents who write on both sides of the paper.—*Memphis Bulletin.*

BLACKBERIES.—It is stated that over $30,-000 have been realized the present season, in Cincinnati alone, for the sale of blackberries grown in Kentucky.

Remarkable Discoveries on the Isthmus.

The steamer Moses Taylor brings in the announcement of the discovery of great archæological wealth at Chiriqui, in the department of the Isthmus, New Granada.

By the courtesy of Ball, Black & Co., we have examined several specimens of these relics of an extinct race, which were brought here by Dr. Otis, surgeon of the Moses Taylor. The material of which many of them are made is fine gold of twenty carats, while others are an alloy of gold and copper.—Aside from their intrinsic value, they possess an unusual interest as indicating the advancement made in the arts by the people who inhabited the Isthmus at the period when the interments were made, which may have been long anterior to the Spanish conquests; also as indicating the existence of birds, animals, reptiles, &c., of the same species as those of the present day, and as furnishing other data to archæologists of which they have hitherto had no knowledge. It is not improbable that additional light my be thrown upon the habits and condition of that race, which has so long been a subject of earnest investigation, but which is yet imperfectly known. These considerations, together with the great wealth supposed to exist in the district now being explored, renders the discovery one of much importance.

Among the specimens which we have examined are several frogs; an image of some deity perhaps, though his appearance would favor his Satanic Majesty; a dragon or bat, an unmistakable eagle, "displayed," resembling the ancient Roman standard, or the more modern coats of arms peculiar to Chili, Mexico, or New Granada. This would seem to indicate that the eagle was the national emblem of New Granada then as now.—There is also a small golden bell, which it would be difficult to distinguish in form and structure from the sleigh bells now in use.—From the fact that all these images or figures have rings attached, the inference would be that they were worn as ornaments or charms around the neck or other parts of the body. These relics are invariably found in earthern pots, on the left side of the grave.

Between three and four hundred pounds of metal had been obtained before the steamer left, from about four thousand graves opened, in value worth about $150,000. This was only five days after the discovery was made. There was great excitement at Panama, and three vessels had left with passengers and freight for these novel and very remunerative diggins.

The foregoing is copied from the Journal of Commerce. The Times more particularly describes the specimens, as follows :

"They were eight or ten in number, all of gold, and of the most curious workmanship and design. Number one is in the form of a bat, with out spread wings and legs, having a dragon–like head, surrounded by four horns, curling upwards. It is of the purest gold, and weighs about six ounces. Number two is a frog, with large protruding eyes, the eyeballs being enclosed in the sockets like the balls in sleigh bells. This appears to be slightly alloyed with copper, and weighs about two and a half ounces. Number three has the body and legs of an alligator, with the head and ears of a lamb, only with an enormous mouth and dragon–like teeth, and weighs about two ounces. Number four is an idol of hideous and obscene conception, with legs and arms extended, the head flat, having a fan–like crown at the back, a wide open mouth, and a hooked nose, under which curls something like the latest form of moustache. This is evidently one of the obscene gods which belonged to the Peruvians. This idol weighs about two ounces, and is of fine gold. Besides these, there were a frog, an eagle, very small twin frogs, and an armadillo, and a small bell. The whole weighs over a pound, and were purchased by Dr. Otis from a person on the Isthmus, at twenty dollars per ounce."

Some of the New York papers, we observe, are incredulous as to the extent of these alleged discoveries, and seem to suspect that they are magnified by hotel keepers and steamboat owners for speculative purposes.

Two Slaves Hung---Another Burned at the Stake.

The following letter which we find in the St. Louis Democrat, gives the particulars of a horrible affair, already mentioned by telegraph :

MARSHALL, Saline County, Mo., July 2.—Some time ago, a negro murdered a gentleman named Hinton, near Waverly, in this county. He was caught, after a long search, and put in jail. Yesterday he was tried at this place and convicted of the crime, and sentenced to be hung. While the Sheriff was conveying him to prison he was set upon by the crowd, and taken from the officer.—The mob then proceeded to the jail and took from thence two other negroes. One of them attempted the life of a citizen of this place, and the other had just committed an outrage upon a young white girl. After the mob got the negroes together, they proceeded to the outskirts of the town and selected a proper place, chained the negro who killed Hinton to a stake, got a quantity of dry wood, piled it around him, and set it on fire. Then commenced a scene which, for its sickening horrors, has never been witnessed in this or perhaps any other place.

The negro was stripped to his waist, and barefooted. He looked the picture of despair—but there was no sympathy felt for him at the moment. Presently the fire began to surge up in flames around him, and its effects were soon made visible in the futile attempts of the poor wretch to move his feet. As the flames gathered about his limbs and body he commenced the most frantic shrieks and appeals for mercy—for death—for water! He seized his chains—they were hot and burnt the flesh off his hand. He would drop them and catch at them again. Then he would repeat his cries, but all to no purpose. In a few moments he was a charred mass—bones and flesh alike burnt into a powder. Many, very many of the spectators, who did not realize the full horrors of the scene, until it was too late to change it, retired, disgusted and sick at the sight.

The other negroes were taken and hung. They exhibited no remorse. One of them simply remarked "that he hoped before they hung him they would let him see the other burnt!"

An Elysium on Earth.

An English resident in Cyprus has favored us with some interesting details relative to this valuable island. Cyprus has been subject to the dominion of the Turks since 1585, it having been taken from the Venetians.—When it became a Turkish province the population was 2,000,000, but this has been reduced by tyranny, revolutions, and emigration, to 150,000, which is the gross number of the present inhabitants—utterly insufficient for the cultivation of even one-third of the rich soil of the island, which is 164 miles long by 63 broad. The resources of Cyprus, so large and so various, are consequently neglected, and our correspondent desires to awaken the interest of England with a view to promote the welfare of his adopted country.

He says that Cyprus affords a large field for cultivation of cotton, now so much in request, although the annual exports have declined from 30,000 to 5,000 bales, and the supply is yearly decreasing. Indolence and want of hands, as in the case of the West Indies, are the two evils to be encountered by enterprising men; energy and perseverance being qualities indispensable. The soil of Cyprus is fertile, and well suited to the growth of cotton. The potatoe also flourished to a great extent. It is believed that the Turkish Government will grant leases of land, subject to the usual imperial taxes.—Not only to farmers, however, does Cyprus offer great inducements to settle, but also to families with small means, desirous of living cheaply.

The antiquarian, too, will meet with objects of interest at every step, while the mineralogist will find that the silver, lead, copper and coal mines mentioned in Virgil are no myths. Butcher's meat may be had for 3d. per lb; bread 1d.; tea 3s; sugar 6d.; coffee 8d.; milk 1 1-2d. per pt.; oil 6d. per pint.; wine 2d. to 8d. per bottle, and spirits 2d. per bottle. Fruit and vegetables may be had almost for the asking, the price being merely nominal. House rent is £10 to £30 a year, according to size and site. Water is plentiful and good, and French, Italian, Greek and Turkish may be learnt at the rate of 8d. a lesson. The government of the island is under a civil and a military Pasha, there being 500 troops in the chief towns.

Nicosia, the capital, is well fortified, and holds about 15,000 inhabitants, it is twenty miles from Larnica, the chief seaport, where the military Pasha and the foreign consuls reside. The laws are mildly and impartially administered, and crime is of rare occurrence—robbery and murder being unknown. The inhabitants are friendly to Europeans, and three-quarters are Christians of the Greek Church, except 1,500 Baptists and 10 Protestants. Lastly—and who can resist this attraction—the fair "Koconas" of the island are so beautiful in face and elegant in form as to suggest the belief that they owe their descent to the goddess, who is said to have risen from the sea on the shores of their verdant island. Such is the terrestial paradise to which our correspondent in siren-like strains, would allure those of his countrymen and countrywomen whom discontent may drive from home.

The Latest News.

The news of to-day will in some measure account for the decline in cotton reported in yesterday's issue. It will be seen that the difficulties have but begun. Napoleon entered Italy as the champion of the popular party, and as the friend of the Pope. He now finds himself involved in the dilemma of being forced to decide either for Italian independence or for Papal temporal supremacy.—What will he do? His hurried treaty—the denunciations that have greeted him and it—the concessions he has made to Austria, seem to indicate that he is going to sacrifice the popular rights of Italy, is going to shake hands with his Catholic brother of Austria, and that shoulder to shoulder they are going to sustain the power and supremacy of the Papal Government. In these combinations, what will become of Italian independence, what of the proud position assumed by Victor Emanuel and Garibaldi? The former will disappear forever, while the two latter will be immolated upon the altar of their country's independence. What means the exclusion of the other powers of Europe?—Does that presage an honest adjustment of Italian affairs? Napoleon has hitherto shown himself a man of the times—in all his views he has been progressive. Let him now shake hands with Austria in her attempts to uphold a Government despised and hated by the people over whom it has ruled for years, only through foreign bayonets, and his glory as a man ceases and his detestation as a despot, as one who misuses the power entrusted to him by a confiding people begins. From the tenor of the news to-day, it is evident that the critical period in Italy's existence as a nation has arrived. Either concessions must now be made to her, or, as there is more ground for believing, the very efforts of her people will be suppressed by French and Austrian bayonets, and such a settlement, or rather partition, of Italy will be made, as will forever erase her name from the pages of history, and leave her not even the inconsiderable importance of a "geographical expression."—*South Carolinian.*

Administrator's Notice.

HVING qualified as Administrator of the Estate of Samuel Wears, deceased, I again request all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against said Estate are notified to present them immediately for payment.

J. H. GUDGER,
Adm.

August 4, 1859. 3m

NOTICE.

THE first and only Camp Meeting for the Buncombe Circuit, will be held at the Ridge Camp Ground, in Buncombe county, beginning on Thursday before the second Sunday in August. Owing to a disappointment, there will be no protracted meeting at Jonathan's Creek, as was contemplated.

W. F. GRAY,
Sup't Buncombe Circuit.

July 28, 1859.

The Willis Water Wheel.

THE undersigned is the Patentee of the "Willis Water Wheel," and will sell State or County Rights low.

ALSO—a small tract of land, with comfortable buildings, on the waters of Homony Creek, Buncombe county, within 3 miles of the White Sulphur Springs, and will give ample credit on land or Patent Rights. Address, Homony P. O., Buncombe county. OSCAR WILLIS.

July 21, 1859. tf

FAMILY GROCERY AND CONFECTIONARY.

THE subscribers having determined to supply Asheville, and vicinity, with what has been long needed, a first class

FAMILY GROCERY,

are now receiving a large assortment of Goods in their line, consisting in part of Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Rice, Fish, Cheese, Crackers, Pickles, Candies, Raisins, Almonds, Toys of every kind, and a general stock of Fancy Goods, making their establishment a genuine

VARIETY STORE.

They have a choice stock of Cigars and Tobacco. They invite the public to call and examine their assortment, and they will find every article fresh and excellent, and prices extremely low.—Store nearly opposite Gaines, Deaver & Co., in the brick house long known as the Drug Store.

PATTON & YOUNG.

P. S.—No Books kept in the establishment.

Dec. 2, 1858.

GOODS! GOODS!

—0—

NOW IS THE TIME!

Come and Buy New Goods

AT COST!

THE heavy stock of rich and splendid GOODS, lately opened at JACKSON'S, will, from this day, be sold at

COST!

They must go. There is no help for it. They have to be converted into money in the shortest possible space of time.

The stock is rich, fresh and complete, embracing everything to be found in a first class retail store.

Every article will be sold at cost, for cash in hand.

Now is your time to buy bargains. Come along, for the Goods are rapidly going off.

During Court week there will be an

AUCTION

every night, commencing on Monday, and continuing through the week.

Persons who wish to make a bill of $75 or $100, can do so on four months time, and have the goods at cost.

☞All persons indebted to W. H. Jackson & Co., or to W. H. Jackson, will call immediately and make payment. All claims remaining unsettled on the 20th instant, will be put out for collection.

E. SLUDER, Trustee.

Asheville, April 7, 1859. tf

State of North Carolina.

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

In Equity—Spring Term, 1859.

James H. Bryson vs. Alney Burgin & others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants Wm. H. Townsend, Isaac Townsend, Robert C. Townsend, Cicero M. Arnold, and John S. Crow are non-residents of this State. It is therefore ordered that publication be made in some newspaper in this State for six weeks, commanding said non-resident defendants to be and appear before his Honor the Judge of the Court of Equity, at the next Court to be opened and held for said county of Cherokee, at the Court House in Murphey on the 1st Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the bill of complaint of James H. Bryson, or judgment pro confesso will be taken as to them.

Witness, F. P. Axley, Clerk & Master of our said Court of Equity, at office, the 1st Monday in March 1859. 13th July, 1859.

F. P. AXLEY, C. M. E.

July 21, 1859. Pri. fee $6.

United States Mail Line,

FROM

Asheville to Charlotte.

DAILY.

THE subscriber would call the attention of the traveling public to the above line of

DAILY STAGES,

connecting at Charlotte with the Daily Trains on the Columbia and Charlotte, and the North Carolina Rail Roads.

To persons going East this is the cheapest as well as the most direct route; and passes through one of the most romantic and beautiful regions of Western Carolina. Running in full view of the celebrated

HICKORY NUT FALLS,

in day light, the traveler has an opportunity of viewing that magnificent and wonderful work of nature. A fine view is also obtained of the loftiest peaks of the world-renowned

BLACK MOUNTAIN.

Many other noted localities cannot fail to interest the traveler.

New and splendid Coaches, fine Stock and the very best Drivers, will insure the comfort, speed and safety of passengers.

Office at Charlotte: Kerr's Hotel.
" " Asheville: Gudger's Hotel.

J. F. SULLIVAN,
Contractor.

July 7, 1859. 6m

☞Charlotte Democrat copy 6 months.

GUDGER'S HOTEL,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THIS old and well known establishment (formerly Smith's Hotel,) is now in thorough repair, and the Proprietor determined to render the House attractive to its numerous patrons and friends, and the public generally.

He has pleasant rooms and attentive servants, and his table shall at all times be furnished with the very best the country affords.

He has fine stables with plenty in them, and faithful hostlers.

His charges are as follows :

Board per day,.....$1 00
" " week 5 00
" " month,.....15 00

Children and servants two thirds price.

The Proprietor, with good Assistants, will ever be found ready to contribute to the comfort and pleasure of guests.

J. H. GUDGER, Proprietor.

July 7, 1859. tf

BEEF! BEEF!!

The subscribers take this mode of notifying their old friends and customers that they will next week open a regular beef market again. Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, they will be prepared to furnish the public with the best beef the country affords.

WHITE & ISRAEL.

Asheville, June 23, 1859. tf.

Buggy and Harness.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO. have on hand a No. 1 Buggy for sale, made to order. Any person wishing to buy would do well to give them a call. June 16—tf

THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

T. W. ATKIN, Editor.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, August 11, 1859.

TERMS,

The News is published weekly, at $2 per annum, strictly in advance.

☞Mr. H. K. Rhea *is authorized to receive subscriptions to the News.*

Election News.

On Thursday last the people of North Carolina elected eight Congressmen. We have never known the returns come in so slowly. We have as yet the official vote of but three counties in this district. Enough is known, however, to render the election of Mr. Vance certain, by a majority ranging from fifteen hundred to two thousand.—The law requires the vote to be compared here to-day, and we shall be able next week to publish the full official returns. We append the only complete returns received.

BUNCOMBE.

Precincts.	*David Coleman.*	*Z. B. Vance.*
Asheville,	188	250
Swannanoa,	51	104
Fair View,	40	61
Limestone,	25	60
Bent Creek,	41	26
Upper Homony,	9	70
Lower "	72	69
Turkey Creek,	181	45
Sandy Mush,	27	30
Reems' Creek,	94	85
Ivy,	130	33
	858	833
	833	
Coleman's majority,	25	

MADISON.

Precincts.	*Coleman.*	*Vance.*
Marshall,	108	130
Warm Springs,	23	29
Spring Creek,	36	24
Little Pine Creek,	5	24
Big " "	13	20
Little Sandy Mush,	42	21
Gabriel's Creek,	25	
Bull Creek,	18	23
Little Ivy,	146	50
Wallen Laurel,	8	12
Shelton Laurel,	1	51
	425	384
	384	
Coleman's majority,	41	

HAYWOOD.

Coleman,	449
Vance,	397
Coleman's majority,	142

In the 7th district Craig, Democrat, is elected over Walkup, Know Nothing, by a large majority.

In the 6th district Leach, Know Nothing, is probably elected over Scales, Democrat. This is a Democratic loss.

In the 5th district John A. Gilmer, Know Nothing, is re-elected.

In the 4th district Branch, Democrat, is re-elected, beating Sanders, *mongrel.*

In the 3d district Winslow, Democrat, is re-elected.

In the 2d district Ruffin, Democrat, is re-elected without opposition.

We have reports of the re-election of Shaw, Democrat, in the first district, over Smith, Know Nothing.

We think it safe to say that Craige, Branch, Winslow, Ruffin and Shaw, Dem., and Vance, Leach and Gilmer, K. N.'s, are elected.

Tennessee.

From the Tennessee elections we have nothing definite. It is rumored that Nelson, K. N., has beaten Haynes, Dem., for Congress in the first district. We hope it may prove incorrect.

☞The New York Herald says that Kossuth, after all his high-sounding proclamations to the Hungarians, made a rapid retreat from Italy into Switzerland when he heard of the peace treaty, and telegraphed to his family to remain in England as usual. The Herald also says "we have no report of Garibaldi."

☞A man named Pridgen was killed at Snow Hill, Greene county, N. C., on the 28th ult., by another named Kennedy. The Jury of Inquest returned a verdict of "justifiable homicide" and Kennedy was discharged. They were fighting about a dog, Pridgen provoking the quarrel.

☞Our exchanges generally (with the exception of the New York Courier and Enquirer, which stands by Louis Napoleon through thick and thin,) seem thoroughly disgusted with the incomprehensible termination of the European war. The general opinion seems to be that Napoleon, with all his military success, found himself in a tight place politically; hence his singular backing down in his crusade for Italian independence.

☞A terrible accident occurred on the Northern Railroad in New York, on the 2nd inst., by which thirteen persons are reported killed.—The train was passing over a bridge which gave way and precipitated into the river, a distance of about twenty-five feet, causing great destruction of life and limb.

☞Hon. David Outlaw, of Bertie, has consented to deliver the address at the next annual meeting, in October next, of the State Agricultural Society. So says the Fayetteville *Observer.*

☞The Hon. Sherrod Williams, of Kentucky, was stabbed three times with a pocket knife, by Mr. Frank J. White, in Somerset county, on Saturday last. All three are very severe wounds. The one in the breast entered the hollow, so that he bled inwardly. A dispute about politics was the cause of the fracas. At the last accounts, Mr. W. was better. Mr. White was held to bail in $1000.

☞A dispatch from Washington says that the Southern Citizen, John Mitchell's paper, will be merged into the New York Day Book, Mr. Mitchell retiring.

Madison and the Rail Road.

From the official returns we learn that Madison county has, by 470 majority, made the Subscription of $50,000 to the capital stock of the French Broad Rail Road. This is handsome, decidedly so, and insures the union and co-operation of the entire Valley in this great work. The four counties of the Valley send greeting to the friends of the Road in South Carolina and Tennessee, and pledge themselves not only for the half million already subscribed, but also for renewed subscriptions and unflagging efforts, until success is gloriously achieved.

Much praise is due Maj. John McGaughey, of Tennessee, for his well timed and able speeches in behalf of the enterprise. He is a practical man, has had large experience in Rail Road matters, and talks well. His efforts in Madison and Henderson were highly appreciated, and proved most effective. A grateful recollection of his services will be long cherished.

Col. Gabriel Cannon, of South Carolina, has also greatly endeared himself to the people of the French Broad Valley, by his able and untiring efforts in the work. He is already well known and highly esteemed by our citizens.

Gen. Gadberry, and others, likewise did noble service, and will be gratefully remembered.

The Road is to be surveyed and located immediately, and we can safely assure its friends that the Rubicon is passed, and its success a "fixed fact."

☞In noticing an attack made upon us in a mongrel sheet published at Rutherfordton and called the Enquirer, we incidentally called it "a Know Nothing paper." This seems to have enraged most prodigiously the individual who conducts it, and he rears and cavorts through a half column to deny the charge. We really thought it was a K. Nothing paper, from the fact that it published an article advocating Mr. Vance's election, and from the further fact that almost if not quite every number issued contains assaults upon the Democratic party. In the very number containing this denial, and in the next column thereto, is an article in which it is declared that *"the present Administration has proven a miserable abortion."* In view of these facts were we not justified in classing it as "a Know Nothing paper"? It is certainly not Democratic, and as the editor insists it isn't Know Nothing, we suppose it may be set down as *mongrel!*

When the Enquirer insinuates that we have made any statement in regard to Mr. Vance's official conduct not sustained by the record, it is guilty of falsehood.

We have no disposition to quarrel with the Enquirer, and no desire to write it into notice at the expense of space which can be more usefully occupied. Its political course is a matter of perfect indifference to us; but we like to see a man openly avow his principles, and boldly face the music.

New Church.

Our Baptist brethren are erecting a fine and spacious Brick Church, in the eastern part of town. The building is 60 by 40 feet, with a basement for Sabbath School purposes. The cost will be about $4,000. Messrs. Clayton and Shackleford have the contract, and are pushing it rapidly forward. When completed it will present an imposing appearance.

Concluded to Take it.

We learn from the Southern Enterprise that the Greenville and Columbia Rail Road Company have concluded to take North Carolina money in payment of freight on their road. This is unparalelled generosity, when it is remembered that North Carolina money is no better than U. States gold! Let us all be profoundly grateful.

☞We designed calling attention last week to the advertisement of the North Carolina College, but neglected it. The College is located at Mount Pleasant, in Cabarrus county, and is highly recommended as a first class Institution.

More Lawyers.

The following gentlemen were licensed at Morganton on the 6th instant, to practice law in the County Courts:

Gen. James L. Henry, Buncombe.
Col. J. R. Love, Jr., Jackson.
Rufus H. Siler, Macon.
James H. Johnston, Haywood.
J. C. McRae, Cumberland.
J. W. Wright, New Hanover.
H. R. Daniel, Bladen.
M. L. Eure, Gates.
A. S. Calloway, Wilkes.
G. E. Shepard, New Hanover.
E. F. Satterfield, Person.
W. P. Sillers, Sampson.
E. B. Withers, Caswell.

The Wheat Crop of America.—The wheat crop of this country, just harvested, is set down at two hundred and one million of bushels, or about forty millions of barrels, or one and three-fifths of a barrel of flour for every one of the twenty-five millions of individuals in this country. This would not seem to be a great deal more than our own wants would require, and it would not be if we had not the other cereals, and particularly the great crop of Indian corn to help out the supply. Ohio is given a production of 20,000,000 bushels; Pennsylvania 25,000,000; New York 20,000,000; Illinois, 20,000,000. The New England States have decreased in their production of wheat, but the West has increased four to one. The amount of land under wheat cultivation this year is thirty-three per cent. greater than in 1855. We frequently hear of a production of thirty-one buahels to the acre, but the actnal production per acre does not average two-thirds of that amount.

Extraordinary Drought in Scotland.—Accounts from Scotland state that the drought during May and part of June, was more severe than during any past year since 1828. The rivers Earn and Tay were nearly dry—the famous Doon, immortalized by Burns, would slide through a gallon measure, and other well known streams and rivers were thoroughly dried up. In some places water was so scarce that in villages it was sold at five shillings per barrel, and many had to go miles for water for their cattle. The crops, notwithstanding, are reported as looking excellent, and recent rains will no doubt advance them considerably.

Kentucky Elections.

From Kentucky we have reports that, Henry C. Burnett, Democrat, elected 1st Congressional District. In 2nd District, Samuel O. Peyton, Democrat, is very probably elected. In 3rd District, Frank M. Briston, opposition, elected. In 5th District, John Y. Brown, Democrat, elected. In 6th District, T. T. Garraud, Democrat, probably elected. In 7th District, Robert Mallory, opposition, elected. In 8th District, William E. Sims, Democrat, probably elected. In 10th District, John W. Stevenson, Democrat, elected. No returns received from the 4th and 9th Congressional Districts.

European Folly.—An eminent French statician states that the land and naval forces of the European armies consist of 2,800,000 sound picked men, in the prime of their productive strength. The annual outlay required to keep up their armies and the material of war is over $400,000,000, not including the value of land or buildings occupied by fortifications, arsenals, hospitals, foundries, schools &c., moderately estimated at $3,800,000,000, on which at four per cent. interest, the yearly expense is more than $150,000,000. To this add the value of the labor which these men would productively perform, which amounts to more than $156,000,000 and we have an annual war expense paid by European producers of nearly $800,000,000.

A Monster Prayer Meeting.

The Edinburg Witness gives a very interesting account of a great Union Prayer Meeting, held in the open air at Belfast, at which thousands attended. Some statements put down the number present as high as 30,000, while the lowest estimate that we have seen places it at 20,000.—The meeting was held in the spacious grounds of the Royal Botanic Gardens. The Witness says:

Some idea of the interest felt may be imagined when we state that it is computed that no fewer than 15,000 individuals arrived in Belfast, and that from 30,000 to 40,000 persons in all, were present at the services. The leading streets of the town presented, during mid day, a most remarkable aspect, particularly after the arrival of trains. The footways were literally thronged with well dressed and respectable looking people from the country—not passing along with the negligent and easy going air of pleasure seeking excursionists, but staid and solemn in demeanor—the younger as well as the elder; and the majority with Bibles or hymn books in their hands, as if proceeding to Sabbath services.—Thus the living stream—such a stream as was never before witnessed in Belfast—poured onward for at least two hours, along both sides of the streets.

The Rev. John Johnson, Moderator of the General Assembly to the Irish Presbyterian Church, presided, and he was supported by the ministers of the different Protestant denominations in and around Belfast. Many were also present from Scotland. At one time there were no less than twenty subordinate meetings, numbering from 500 to 1,000 each. At the close of the general meeting, one of the ministers of the town, who has moved a great deal among the juvenile population, was surrounded by a large assemblage of boys, who ultimately formed themselves into a procession, and marched into town, singing 'Oh! that will be joyful,' &c.

Free Negroes in the North.

The N. Y. *Herald,* of last Thursday, devotes a column to an inquiry into the constantly depressing condition of the free negroes of the North, and avers that they are sinking into helpless and hopeless pauperism, and winds up with the following:

"The logical deduction from these facts is, that the Northern States will return to the enactment of the laws establishing negro slavery, and sell all the free negroes into family servitude.—Humanity will demand this, to preserve them from being reduced to a state of degradation terrible to contemplate, by the increasing competition of the white race. Policy will require it to save the community from the burden of hundreds of thousands of able-bodied paupers which can make no headway of themselves. The negro himself will ask it, in order that he may be restored to that consideration in society to which he is entitled as a man. They will then be absorbed into our families again as servants, mechanics, husbandmen, and will be relieved from the social ban which now attends them in consequence of their doubtful position and increasing degradation."

Startling as this prediction may appear, remarks the Macon *Telegraph,* it could find its practical fulfillment in Northern towns without any change in their laws or customs. As paupers, the negroes could be and probably are, annually sold to whoever will accept their services and maintain them at the lowest cost to the town; and the misfortune of the negroes in this case, would be a liability to a change of masters every year. The *Herald's* proposition for a permanent ownership is much more humane.

Strange Mode of Suicide.—A German girl in Buffalo, named Monroe, swallowed twenty-two needles on Tuesday, and has digested the whole number under medical care. She intended to kill herself, but did not succeed.

☞The assessors in 11 counties of Ohio made inquiries as to the injury by dogs to sheep, and they report 7,054 killed and 7,860 wounded, at a cost of $25,342. If the proportion holds throughout the State the loss will be $200,000 annually!

The Coronation.—Mr. Bigelow writes from Paris to The Evening Post that it is now quite probable that a day will soon be fixed for Louis Napoleon's coronation, the Pope coming to Paris to officiate.

The China Debt.—Information has been received at the Department of State, to the effect that the proper steps have been taken by the Chinese Government, to carry into effect the arrangements made by ex-Minister Reed, for the payment of the various claims of American citizens, amounting to about $700,000.

☞The immensely-large imports of foreign goods into the country is beginning to excite fears of another revulsion.

☞There has been no case of yellow fever at New Orleans this year, as yet. Last year, at this time, it was beginning slowly to assume an epidemical character.

☞The British government appears to desire that the United States should take Mexico in hand and enforce order there.

☞The Diplomatic Corps at Washington are almost unanimous in the opinion that the Treaty of Peace in Europe will not be long observed, and that Louis Napoleon has fallen short.

☞Greenwood Cemetery, near New York city, was founded in June, 1840, and from that month up to the 28d ultimo 69,040 bodies took up their residence in the silent city.

From Utah.

The prospects of the coming harvest are very gloomy. The Deseret News of June 29, says that the reports from nearly every county and settlement are far from flattering, and in many localities the wheat crop will be almost an entire failure:

There was comparatively little Fall wheat sown and much of that was killed by the severe winter, or so injured that it will not be worth harvesting. The Spring wheat was sowed so late that much of it will not mature and the remainder will produce not more than half an average crop. Moreover, the grasshoppers and crickets are making sad havoc in many localities, and some fields have been entirely destroyed. The impression seems to be that there will be a scarcity of grain next winter. On Sunday, the 26th, Elder Orson Hyde spoke of the saving policy of Joseph, in storing up the grain of Egypt against the seven years of famine, and argued that inasmuch as a sore famine was foretold to come in the present generation, it behooved the Saints to take care of and begin at once to store up their grain. The cost of transporting grain from the East is so great, and the price so enhanced in consequence, that but little aid can be expected from other States.

☞A petition is in circulation in New York among the political friends of D. E. Sickles, requesting him to resign his seat in Congress. It is stated already to have 1,400 signatures.

☞President Buchanan was at Bedford Springs on the 28th July. The Gazette of that county, on that day, published an article, authoritatively declaring that he was not a candidate for re-election.

☞A physician in Louisville has discovered that by living principally on buttermilk, a human being may prolong existence to the period of two hundred years.

Seward Nominated.—The Exeter Hall Abolitionists have nominated Mr. Seward for the Presidency of this Government, and they intend to aid in his election by their money, their journals, and their personal influence.

☞The Episcopal University of the South has already secured from fifty or sixty persons a subscription of $310,000 of the $500,000 required.

M. Blondin Again.—The Niagara Falls Gazette says that Mons. Blondin is making preparations for a promenade over the Niagara River next Wednesday. The programme will be somewhat varied this time. He will cross on time—competing with a boat. The distance by the cable route is considerably farther than by water, but Blondin thinks he can travel it sooner than a boat can cross. On returning he will stand on his head. Standing on one's head, on a rope one hundred and fifty feet over the centre of the rushing waters of the Niagara, is easier talked about than performed—it is a little in advance of any political ground and lofty tumbling even of these funny times. The Gazette understands that it is yet undecided and quite uncertain whether Blondin will walk a rope over the Genesee, in Rochester. Blondin was engaged in taking up his cable, which he will stretch again at a point just below Suspension Bridge, over a much rougher and more turbulent spot in the river than before. The banks at the new locotion, are further apart, also, than at the old one.

A New Religion.—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says:

Do you know what is the newest wrinkle among the fashionable religionists here? If not, then I may say, the newest wrinkle is a project of the Rev. Dr. Bellows, and some other leading and wealthy Unitarians of his School, to found a new Catholic Church, differing only from the Church of Rome, according to the programme in the Evening Post, by the omission of what may be deemed certain obsolete, erroneous or needless doctrines, but preserving the attractive features, the rituals, the imaginative symbols, the sacred festivals, which help to give the Roman Catholic Church its popular and universal character.—The name of the proposed organization is the Broad Church.

A Cargo of Africans.—A gentleman of this city received a letter from Jacksonville on Monday last, post-marked 16th instant, on the back, of which was endorsed, "a cargo of 600 Africans has been landed on the Florida coast, near Smyrna." If this intelligence be true, it is to be hoped that the parties guilty of such a high-handed violation of the law of the land may be arrested and dealt with to the fullest extent.—*Tallahassee Floridian.*

Gaming at the Springs.—The editor of the Warrenton Whig, writing from the Red Sweet Va., Springs, says:

"A few days ago a couple of Southern gentlemen here, rich planters from Red River, played seven games of old sledge for $5,000 a game, and the winner took every game. $35,000 were lost, and the money paid, I learn, in a check on the Bank of Louisiana. I could give the names, but forbear."

The ladies are introducing a new and beautiful ornament for the parlor mantle, or centre table. They take large pine burs, sprinkle grass seed of any kind in them, and place them in pots of water. When the burs are soaked a few days, they close up in the form of a solid cone, then the little spears of grass begin to emerge from amongst the laminæ, forming an ornament of rare and simple beauty.

MARRIED,

Near Charlotte, N. C., on the 1st instant, by Rev. R. Burwell, Dr. Washington Morrison, of this town, to Miss Sue E. McLeary.

COME AT LAST.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has taken Room No. 15, at the Eagle Hotel, where he is prepared to show a large and well selected stock of

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

AND

FANCY GOODS.

Which will be sold low for cash. Give me a call and judge for yourselves.

J. G. WILKINSON.

Asheville, August 11, 1859. 2w

Five Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 16th of July last, a bound boy named John E. Capps, aged about 16 years. The above reward, but no thanks, will be given for his delivery to me. THOS. R. JAMES.

Aug. 11, 1859. 3t

Buggy For Sale.

A GOOD second hand Buggy, with tongue and shafts, and a set of new single Harness, on 6 months time for good paper. Enquire at this Office. [Aug. 4—tf.

NOTICE.

ON Friday the 26th of this inst., I will sell for ready cash at the Court House door in Asheville three very

LIKELY NEGROES,

a woman and two children;—they being the same that I am empowered by a Decree of the Court of Equity to sell as the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Hemphill. The title is all right, and the property is valuable.

By order of Court.

J. W. WOODFIN.

August 11, 1859. tds

North Carolina College,

Mt. Pleasant, Cabarrus Co., N. C.

THIS promising Institution exhibits a course of study inferior to none in the State, and its Board of Trustees feel confident that the prescribed course will be ably, efficiently and satisfactorily carried out, having secured the services of men, in the selection of their Faculty, qualified to teach upon the most approved system.

The expenses are less than those of any similar Institution in the entire South. This arises in part from its endowment, and in part from its location in a healthy section of country and in a wealthy and moral community.

The Exercises will open on the 28th of September next, and continue FORTY-TWO WEEKS without intermission, except an Examination and Literary contest during the week including the 22d February.

TERMS:—In the Preparatory Department, which is intended to prepare young men thoroughly for the College Classes, for Board, Tuition, Room-rent, Washing, Fuel, &c., for the year, ... $107 00

For the College Department, do., do., ... 115 00

One Half Invariably in Advance.

☞For further particulars address for Circular,

Col. JOHN SHIMPOCH,
Sec'y of the Board,
or Rev. D. H. BITTLE,
President of N. C. College.

Mt. Pleasant, N. C., August 4, 1859. 6t

ROBINSON & LAKE'S

GREAT

SOUTHERN MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS.

One Hundred and Seventy Men and Horses.

Huge Waterproof Firmament Pavilion.

THE ROBINSON & LAKE families, each of them sufficient attraction for any Circus Company in the world, combined in THIS GREAT ENTERPRISE for the season of 1859, with a view to give such an Entertainment as will defy criticism and overwhelm opposition.

Fine collection of

RARE LIVING WILD ANIMALS.

Grand Operatic String and Brass Orchestra.

NUMEROUS STUD OF HIGHLY-TRAINED BLOODED, PERFORMING HORSES, PONIES, AND EDUCATED MULES.

Full and Complete Troupe of Equestrians.

FIVE LADY RIDERS AND DANSEUSES.

Three Great Clowns.

BILL LAKE, the Southern Jester and Comic Delineator.

SAM. LONG, the Universal Favorite and Singing Motley.

ARCHY CAMPBELL, the Rural Joker and Farmer's Almanac of Fun.

Madame Robinson, Mlle. Agnes, Mlle. Alice, La Farie Kate, Mlle. Eugenie De Lorme, from the principal Theaters and Amphitheaters of Europe and the United States, and Pike's Grand Opera House, Cincinnati.

MLLE. ALICE,

The most delightful of Equestrian Ladies, in her brilliant Act of Horsemanship, beautiful, graceful, and daring, Riding backward with as much ease as forward, flying through baloons and over banners, and forming pictures of such elegance and grace, as to have gained for her the sobriquet of Queen of Love and Beauty.

LA FARIE KATE,

From Pike's Grand Opera House, Cincinnati, in all her role of the New Ballet, pronounced by first Masters incomparable; also in splendid Double Dances with Mlle. Alice.

MLLE. AGNES,

The Invisible Wire Performer, whose brilliantly graceful positions upon a single wire, at a considerable elevation from the ground, excite universal admiration. In truth, this singularly beautiful Parlor Entertainment is a card which needs only to be known to induce thousands to visit the Pavilion for the purpose of seeing it alone.

MASTER JAMES ROBINSON,

Just returned from abroad, the Principal Equestrian in the world; the naked horse champion—in all his wonderful achievements.

MR. JOHN ROBINSON,

In his great four horse Demon Act.

The elegantly formed, and beautifully marked, and highly trained Arabian horse

ABDALLAH,

At each exhibition, will enact his finely arranged and wonderfully pleasing performances.

MASTER JOHN ROBINSON,
MR. WM. ODELL,
MASTERS DU CROW, DARREL, FONTAINE, & ANGELO,

with a host of minor Stars, will assist in rendering the entertainments novel and brilliant.

GRAND ENTRANCE INTO THE DEN OF WILD BEASTS, and terrific encounter with a ferocious Lion by the lovely, fascinating, graceful, yet daring

EUGENIE DE LORME.

Without Extra Charge,

The great RUSSIAN ELK, 17 feet high, with immense antlers, captured in the Wilds of Siberia, trained and tamed by

MR. JOHN ROBINSON.

THE HORNED HORSE.

The Last of his Race.

The Perplexity of Naturalists.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE.

Splendid Performing Zebra.

A PAIR OF FINE ARABIAN OSTRICHES.

Lions, Tigers, Bears, Birds, Monkeys, Leopards, etc.

Forming a splendid and rare collection of Wild Beasts.

As the price of admission is that charged for a Circus Exhibition alone, this great zoological display, as well as the daring feats of Mlle. Eugenie among the Lions, etc., may distinctly be considered Free to all persons who obtain a card of admission to ROBINSON & LAKE'S

BIG SHOW.

The whole Exhibition, under one Mammoth Pavilion, constructed for Messrs. Robinson & Lake by Mr. Vandivere of Cincinnati, the head of his profession.

Pavilion brilliantly illuminated.

Ushers at all times in attendance to seat Ladies and Children.

Order at all times strictly maintained.

Admission

Company will exhibit at

ASHEVILLE, Friday August 19th, 1859.

Open at 1 and 7 o'clock, P. M.

Admittance 50 cents, children and servants 25 cents.

The Company will perform at the following places:

Lima, S. C., Tuesday August 16.
Hendersonville, Wednesday August 18.
Alexander's, Saturday August 20.

WM. C. PRESTON, Agt.

1859. 1859.

United States Mail Line,

FOR THE EAST.

Change of Schedule!

THE Trains of the Western North Carolina Rail Road are now running DAILY to the Catawba river, (and by the first of September will reach Newton,) leaving Salisbury, on the arrival of the Northern mail, at 4½ o'clock, P. M., connecting with C. S. BROWN & CO.'S

Line of 4 Horse Coaches

For MORGANTON and ASHEVILLE, running DAILY to Newton, and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, through to Asheville, without any detention, and *TEN HOURS IN ADVANCE* of any other line. Returning from Asheville leaves on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; arriving in Salisbury next days to breakfast; connecting with the trains of the North Carolina Rail Road going North, which will be

24 Hours in Advance

Of any other Stage Line from Asheville—crossing the Blue Ridge at NOON-DAY, going and coming; thereby securing the finest view of the celebrated peaks of the BLACK MOUNTAIN—Mt. Mitchell and Mt. Clingman—to be had from any point—passing within 10 miles of the "Black Mountain House," and connecting with the Hacks of that establishment.

☞Families and invalids, four or more, by stopping over at Newton, can take our *EXTRA COACH* for Morganton in day light, if they prefer it; thus avoiding night travel from Salisbury to Asheville. The same accommodation is provided for those passing from Asheville to Salisbury, by stopping at Morganton over night, and taking the *Extra Coaches* in the morning, for the Rail Road.

This Stage Line has been in successful operation four years, and no serious accident has ever occurred on it; and without fear of contradiction we will say it is the *most pleasant, expeditious, nearest,* and *cheapest route,* East or West.

☞One of the Proprietors will be found at the head of the Railroad, and the other at Morganton, ready to accommodate all wishing to take our Stages.

☞Stage Office: In Morganton, at the "Walton House." In Asheville, at the "Eagle Hotel."

C. S. BROWN & CO.
Contractors.

July 1st, 1859. 3mi

EAGLE HOTEL.

I DESIRE to call public attention to the EAGLE HOTEL. I have it ready for the reception of those who are seeking either health or pleasure, and will spare neither money or trouble to make it a *First Class Hotel.* I have secured the services of an able and experienced Steward from Charleston, to take charge of the dining room, and hope to be able to please even the most fastidious.

Permit me to call attention to the arrivals and departures of the Stages that have their offices at the Eagle:

Greenville, S. C.—Stage arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings; departs Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings.

Morganton.—Stage leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings; arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday nights.

Warm Springs and Greeneville, Tenn.—Stage arrives and departs every day but Sunday.

J. M. BLAIR, Proprietor.

July 7, 1859. tf

VALUABLE LAND

FOR SALE.

ON the 3rd day of Sept. next, we will sell on the premises, the valuable FARM belonging to the Estate of the late J. W. Harris, and lying on the Main Broad River, 17 miles west of Rutherfordton, and 23 miles east of Asheville, on the Hickory Nut Road, containing about

800 Acres,

A large portion of it good BOTTOM LAND.

The place has long been known as one of the best stands in the up-country, and the mountain scenery in the vicinity cannot be surpassed in the United States.

Persons desirous of purchasing will of course examine for themselves.

---ALSO---

Some four other Tracts of Land in the vicinity.

TERMS.

One fourth cash; the other three-fourths in one, two and three years, with bond and approved security, and title withheld until the last payment is made.

—ALSO—

One hundred and one Shares in the Hickory Nut Turnpike Company, will be sold at the same time and on the same terms.

C. L. HARRIS, } *Executors*
B. SHERRILL, }

June 30, 1859. tds

SULPHUR SPRINGS,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY, N. C.

THIS well known watering place and delightful summer resort, will be open for the reception of company, under the management of MR. C. C. TERRY, late of the

"MOUNTAIN HOUSE."

Every effort will be made to render comfortable all who may visit the Sulphur.

The excellent qualities of the water, the purity of the atmosphere, and the magnificence and beauty of the surrounding scenery, are too well known to render any attempt at description necessary.

The Springs are five miles west of Asheville, on the State Turnpike Road.

May 12, 1859. tf

**The Columbia Carolinian, Charleston Mercury, and New Orleans Delta, will copy tri-weekly for two months, and forward bill to C. C. Terry, Sulphur Springs.

State of North Carolina,

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

In Equity.---Spring Term, 1859.

Hiram McLeon vs. Enos McHenry and Wm. R. McConnell.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants Enos McHenry and Wm. R. McConnell, are non residents of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in some newspaper in this State for six weeks, commanding said non resident Defendants to be and appear before his Honor the Judge of the Court of Equity to be opened and held for said county of Cherokee at the Court House in Murphy on the 1st Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the bill of complaint of Hiram McLeon, or judgment pro confesso will be taken as to them.

Witness, F. P. Axley, Clerk & Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the 1st Monday in March, 1859. Issued June 20th, 1859.

F. P. AXLEY, *C. & M. E.*

Printer's fee $6.

378.

EVERY body examine your money for a $10 Bill on the Exchange Bank of Columbia, S. C., No. 378, issued 4th Oct., 1854. If found, let the Editor know it, and you shall lose nothing.

June 30, 1859. 3t

NORTH CAROLINA

Mutual Life Insurance Company.

OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

Charles E. Johnson,	Wm. W. Holden,
Wm. D. Haywood,	Wm. D. Cooke,
James F. Jordan,	R. H. Battle,
Quinten Busbee,	Wm. H. Jones,
H. W. Husted,	P. F. Pescud,
Wm. H. McKee,	K. P. Battle.
Charles B. Root,	

OFFICERS.

Dr. Charles E. Johnson, President.
William D. Haywood, Vice President.
R. H. Battle, Secretary.
William H. Jones, Treasurer.
H. W. Husted, Attorney.
Charles E. Johnson, M. D. } Medical
William H. McKee, M. D. } Board of
Richd. B. Haywood, M. D. } Consultation.
Q. Busbee, }
W. H. McKee, } Executive Committee.
Charles B. Root, }

For further information the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to R. H. BATTLE, *Sec'y.*

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.

Raleigh, March 12, 1859.—1y.

ASHEVILLE

Mutual Insurance Company.

AT a meeting of the members of the Asheville Mutual Insurance Company, convened in Asheville on Friday October 17th, the following Board of Directors and officers were elected to serve during the year, viz:

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, J. M. Blair, N. W. Woodfin, J. E. Patton, B. J. Smith, Hugh Johnston, Ephraim Clayton, M. Patton.

OFFICERS.

J. R. Osborne, President.
W. W. McDowell, Vice President.
J. B. Rankin, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

W. D. Rankin, M. Patton, J. W. Patton.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. Hardy, M. D.
J. D. Boyd, " "
W. L. Hilliard " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. Vance, A. S. Merrimon.

All communications should be addressed to J. B. RANKIN, *Sec'y.*

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1856.

NEWTON ACADEMY.

THE session at this Academy will commence on the 3d Monday of May next under the charge of Rev. JACOB HOOD as Principal, whose reputation as a Teacher is well known throughout this country.

The session will continue five months, and the following rates of Tuition will be charged, viz:

Orthography, Reading, Writing and Primary Arithmetic, per session,	$ 6 00
Geography, English Grammar, and Arithmetic *continued*,	8 00
All other English Branches,	10 00
Latin, French and Greek,	12 00
Contingent fee, payable in advance,	1 00

Tuition due at the end of the session, and will be charged from the time of entrance to the close of the session. Deduction made only in cases of continued sickness.

This Academy is a beautiful new Building, situate on the Plank Road, one and one quarter of a mile south of Asheville, on an elevated position, near to a *good Buncombe spring*, and in a thickly settled neighborhood, where boarding can be had on moderate terms; and the entire country around is as beautiful and as healthy as can be found any where.

M. PATTON,
Pres. of Board of Trustees.

April 7, 1859. tf

PILES. FISTULA,

Strictures, Tumors, Cancers, Scrofula, &c.

PAMPHLETS containing testimonials of the highest character as to his success, will be forwarded to any that wish them. Those wishing to test the efficacy of Dr. Clopton's Wonderful Remedies, must give a correct description of the disease, its appearance in its incipient stage, present condition, location, &c.

A three cent stamp must accompany all communications. Address,

J. A. CLOPTON, M. D.,
Huntsville, Ala.

March 24, 1859. 1y.

REEMS CREEK, N. C., April 25, 1859.

DR. J. A. CLOPTON—*Dear Sir:* Yours dated 3d inst., came to hand about ten days ago. I should have written sooner but got one of my hands badly hurt. The Ointment I got from you, I think three years ago, made a perfect cure of a sore on my face of long standing. It has been a neglect in me not to acknowledge it sooner.—There are two men in my neighborhood afflicted with cancer. I presume these cases have too far advanced to be cured. E. H. McClure has one which began just under the eye, and has gone round the eye. The eye if not destroyed is sunk. Robert Hunter's began close to his ear where the jaw bone works up to the ear, now spread all round, got down on his neck. I done my best two years ago for them to go and see you. Hunter started, got into Georgia, met with some old woman who undertook his case and he turned back. Willis Lunsford took my advice, he got the Ointment from you some months ago, he is now completely cured. The place I described to you on my breast I think is probably cured or checked for the present.

Respectfully yours,
WM. COLEMAN.

DR. H. G. LUNGREN,

HAVING permanently located in Franklin, Macon county, N. C., offers his services to the inhabitants of said county and those adjoining. Dr. L. has been heretofore employed as Chief Resident Physician to the Northern Clinical Infirmary of Philadelphia, where he has met with and successfully treated diseases of both chronic and acute nature.

Dr. L. will be found at his office in Col. Moore's building, at all times, unless professionally engaged.

Dr. L. will visit the town of Webster on the last three days of each month, for the purpose of prescribing for Chronic diseases. Those afflicted will please take notice. He offers this card through numerous solicitations from different persons. The Dr. can be found at Mr. Allison's Hotel.

Franklin, April 15th, 1858.

Molasses, Molasses.

MANUFACTURED from the Chinese Sugar Cane, by W. W. McDowell, for sale by gallon or barrel, by

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

10,000 Negroes
10,000 Negroes
10,000 Negroes
Saved Yearly
Saved Yearly
Saved Yearly
Planters Take Notice
Planters Take Notice
Planters Take Notice
Jacob's Cordial
Jacob's Cordial
Jacob's Cordial
Is The Only Sure
Is The Only Sure
Is The Only Sure
And Positive Remedy
And Positive Remedy
And Positive Remedy
Before The People
Before The People
Before The People
In Dysentery,
In Dysentery,
In Dysentery,
Diarrhœa,
Diarrhœa,
Diarrhœa,
And Flux.
And Flux.
And Flux.
It Never Fails.
It Never Fails.
It Never Fails.
Packages of Half Doz.
Packages of Half Doz.
Packages of Half Doz.
Put Up Expressly
Put Up Expressly
Put Up Expressly
For Plantations.
For Plantations.
For Plantations.

For sale in Asheville, by E. J. ASTON.

THAT GREAT REMEDY / THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE / FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET. / SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL / IS EASILY TAKEN / HAS NO BAD TASTE / WILL EFFECT A CURE / WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME / OR CHANGE OF DIET / WITH LESS TROUBLE / MORE SPEEDILY / AND PERMANENTLY / THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY / TEST ONE PACKAGE

(THAT GREAT REMEDY — SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC)

Every Druggist and Country Merchant should keep a supply of this valuable Remedy, not only from the profits that accrue from its sales, but as an act of philanthropy towards suffering humanity. It will be made to the especial and pecuniary interest of all Druggists to purchase by

W. W. BLISS & CO., PROPRIETORS

For sale in Asheville by E. J. ASTON.

July 7, 1859.

TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers for rent his STORE HOUSE, opposite Gudger's Hotel. It is too well known to render a description necessary.

J. S. SMITH.

Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy / Has the Largest Sale / Of any Medicine in the World. / 100,000 Packages / Sold In Georgia and South Carolina / In Fourteen Months. / It is Warranted to Cure / In Directions are Followed, / Any Case of Dyspepsia / Liver Disease, / Jaundice, / General Debility, / Palpitation, / Chronic Diarrhœa, / Giddiness, / Depressed Spirits, / Loss of Appetite, / Pain in Side and Back, / It is Especially Adapted to / Female Complaints; / It Produces Rotundity of Form / In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit. / Every Invalid Should / Try One Package.

Send a Postage Stamp to the Proprietors for their Pamphlet on "Diseases of Stomach and Bowels."

W. W. BLISS & Co., Proprietors.

For sale in Asheville by E. J. ASTON.

July 7, 1859.

BLANKS

Of every description always on hand and for sale at this Office.

A Purifier of the Blood, and certain cure for Scrofula or King's Evil, Lumbar Abscess, Hip Disease, White Swelling, all Diseases of the Skin, Diseases of the Liver, Diseases of the Kidneys and Spine, Chronic Sore Eyes, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Chorea or St. Vitus' Dance, Asthma, Jaundice, Chronic Rheumatism, Chronic Debility following Intermittent or Malarious Fevers and all diseases arising from the excessive use of Mercury.

The Vegetable Alterative is offered to the public as a radical cure for the above named diseases, arising wholly or in part from impurity or vitiation of the blood—the basis of its success rests upon the well-known alterative properties of Spanish Sarsaparilla, which is imported expressly for the compounder of this medicine in all its purity; it is then, with the addition of other medicinal plants—alteratives and tonic in their action—manufactured with great care, and concentrated in a palatable form, making by the combination one of the best Alterative Medicines ever used. It is mild, yet active, in its operation; it renovates, while it removes the cause of disease, and may be used by all with confidence and safety.

It is an Alterative Tonic and is peculiarly adapted to malarious sections of the country—it eradicates thoroughly all traces of chronic debility which so often follows an attack of severe or protracted cases of intermittent fever. In the South and West it has been thoroughly tried, and has never failed to restore the invalid to health, sometimes after all other remedies have failed.

In diseases arising from an excessive use of mercury or other mineral medicines, it is unsurpassed in the thorough and prompt manner in which it eradicates all diseased matter from the blood and glandular system.

In all cutaneous diseases it acts like a charm, and in such diseases as Scald Head, Salt Rheum, and Skin Diseases of every kind, it is without an equal in its curative effects.

In the combination there are remidies that act directly on the Liver and Kidneys, and therefore it proposes to relieve these organs when in a torpid or inactive state. In relieving these and other organs, and being a purifier of the blood, it claims to be a cure for that loathsome disease, Scrofula.

The Alterative is put up in pint bottles. Accompanying each bottle is a pamphlet setting forth the nature and character of the several diseases for which it proposes to be a cure.

All agents and others who have the Alterative for sale are supplied with these pamphlets for distribution. Ask for one and read it.

This medicine has been extensively used by many physicians of eminence throughout the South and we have letters from many of them, speaking in the highest terms of its action as an Alterative Tonic Remedy. We are at liberty to refer to Dr. King of Louisburg, N. C.; Dr. Claiborne of Petersburg, Virginia; Drs. Wilson and Sanders, Marianna, Florida: Drs. Blunt, Hart, and Butler, Greenwood, Fla.; Dr. C. A. Hentz, Quincy, Fla.; Dr. E. M. Fant, Bankston, Miss., and many others.

For sale by E. J. ASTON.

June 16, 1859. 6m.

Flats! Flats! Flats!

FOR children, misses and ladies; trimmed and untrimmed. A large lot, and pretty of course, at SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO'S.

Leather, Leather.

UPPER, sole and harness, always to be found and of the best quality at

GAINES, DEAVER & CO'S.

April 7, 1859.

DO you want a coat, pants, vest, shirt, boots, shoes, or hat? If so, you can be supplied with a fashionable article, at prices to suit the times, by applying to

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

April 7, 1859.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of Smith & Chapman are hereby notified that they have placed their notes and accounts in the hands of W. L. TATE for collection, with whom all settlements are to be made.

SMITH & CHAPMAN.

March 24, 1859.

COMING IN.

OUR Spring and Summer Stock is now being received, having recently been purchased in the Northern markets by

DR. D. F. SUMMEY,

long and favorably known in the market as a man of taste and judgment in such matters. We pledge ourselves to our best efforts to please, as our motto is, "live and let live."

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

March 31, 1859.

Iron, Nails and Castings.

A First rate lot of Iron, Nails and Castings; just received. Over 2000 lbs. of Oven Lids, of all sizes and descriptions.

J. A. PATTON.

Nov. 25, 1858.

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

MERRIMON & SONS,

ARE now receiving, direct from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, a heavy assortment of rich and beautiful Goods, suited to the season, embracing every variety of

DRY Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c., &c.

They invite particular attention to a rich assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS,

and feel satisfied that they will be pronounced beautiful. They have everything usually kept in a retail establishment, all bought upon the most favorable terms, and going off rapidly at low figures.

Call at Hugh Johnston's old stand, opposite the Court House, and you cannot fail to be pleased with both Goods and prices.

Asheville, April 21, 1859.

To Post Masters.

POST MASTERS are notified that Distribution service ceases at this Office on the 1st July proximo. They will please observe this, and not send mail matter to this Office to be Distributed.

J. H. HILLIARD,
Post Master at Asheville, N. C.

June 2, 1859. 4w

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

For the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nausea, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, or any Bilious Complaints, arising from a morbid inaction of the Stomach or Bowels, producing Cramps, Dysentery, Colic, Cholera Morbus, &c.

In view of the fact that every member of the human family is more or less subjected to some of the above complaints, besides innumerable other conditions in life, which, by the assistance of a little knowledge or exercise of common sense, they may be able so to regulate their habits of diet, and with the assistance of a good tonic, secure permanent health. In order to accomplish this desired object, the true course to pursue is, certainly, that which will produce a natural state of things at the least hazard of vital strength and life; for this end Dr. Hostetter has introduced to this country a preparation called HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which at this day is not a new medicine, but one that has been tried for years, giving satisfaction to all who have used it. The Bitters operate powerfully upon the stomach, bowels and liver, restoring them to a healthy and vigorous action, and thus by the simple process of strengthening nature, enable the system to triumph over disease. Diarrhœa, dysentery or flux, so generally contracted by new settlers, and caused principally by the change of water and diet, will be speedily regulated by a brief use of this preparation. Dyspepsia, a disease which is probably more prevalent when taken in all its various forms, than any other; the cause of which may always be attributed to derangements of the digestive organs, can be cured without fail by using HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS as per directions on the bottle. For this disease every physician will recommend Bitters of some kind, then why not use an article known to be infallible? Every country have their Bitters as a preventive of disease, and strengthening of the system in general, and among them all there is not to be found a more healthy people than the Germans, from whom this preparation emanated, based upon scientific experiments which has attended to advance the destiny of this great preparation in the medical scale of science.

FEVER AND AGUE.

This trying and provoking disease, which fixes its relentless grasp on the body of man, reducing him to a mere shadow in a short space of time, and rendering him physically and mentally useless, can be defeated and driven from the body by the use of HOSTETTER'S RENOWNED BITTERS. Further, any of the above stated diseases can not be contracted when exposed to any ordinary conditions producing them, if the Bitters are used as per directions. And as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and rendering unnecessary any change of diet or interruption to usual pursuits, but promotes sound sleep and healthy digestion, the complaint is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure.

For Persons in advanced years

Who are suffering from an enfeebled constitution and infirm body, these Bitters are invaluable as a restorative of strength and vigor, and needs only to be tried to be appreciated. And to a mother while nursing, these Bitters are indispensable, especially where the mother's nourishment is inadequate to the demands of the child, consequently her strength must yield, and here it is where a good tonic, such as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is needed to impart temporary strength and vigor to the system. Ladies should by all means try this remedy for all cases of debility, and before so doing, ask your physician, who, if he is acquainted with the virtues of the Bitters, will recommend their use in all cases of weakness.

CAUTION.—We caution the public against using any of the many imitations or counterfeits, but ask for HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, and see that each bottle has the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and observe that our autograph signature is on the label.

☞ **Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa., and sold by all Druggists, grocers, and dealers generally throughout the United States, Canada, South America and Germany.**

SCOVIL & MEAD,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
Wholesale Agents.

For sale by E. J. ASTON.

June 16, 1859. 1y

GROCERY STORE AND STAND, FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, desirous of changing his business, offers his present entire stock of Groceries and Liquors for sale. His stock is heavy, fresh and complete, embracing, in part, a heavy stock of

Fine French Brandy, Seignette Brandy, Superior Old Blackberry Brandy, Champagne Brandy, Ginger Brandy, Raspberry Brandy, Cherry Brandy, Old Rye Whiskey, Rye Whiskey xxx, Fine Old Nectar Whiskey, St. Croix Rum, Jamaica Rum. A heavy stock of fine Assort. Candies. Good stock of Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff. Good Supply of No. 1 Indigo. Nuts and Raisins, Mackerel, Oysters, Clams, Spun Thread, Schnapps, Tea, Domestics, &c., &c., &c.

The entire stock will be sold on accommodating terms.

If desired, the house will be sold with the goods.

Terms made easy, if the money is properly secured.

Call on the subscriber, in the South end of Asheville, for further information.

T. C. WINGATE.

Asheville, April 28, 1859. 3m

Pressed for Money!

ALL persons indebted to J. H. Gudger for board, will please come forward and pay up immediately.

After the 1st day of May all regular boarders will be required to settle up monthly, and all transient boarders to settle daily.

J. H. GUDGER.

April 25, 1859. 3m

Cranberry Iron.

A Large lot of wagon tire, plow molds and bull-tongue Iron, manufactured at the celebrated

CRANBERRY WORKS,

just received and for sale by

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Feb. 21, 1859.

Bonnets, Flats and Bloomers!

THE latest style and fashion, trimmed and untrimmed, just received, very cheap.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO

April 7, 1859.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR,

PREPARED by Dr. Sanford, compounded entirely from Gums, is one of the best PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public.

These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach causing food to digest well, *purifying the blood*, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Billious attacks are cured, and what is better, prevented by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring prevents *nightmare*.

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures *costiveness*.

One dose taken after each meal will cure *Dyspepsia*.

One dose of two tea spoonfuls will always relieve *Sick Headache*.

Only one dose immediately relieves *Colic*, while

LIVER INVIGORATOR.

One dose often repeated is a sure cure for *cholera morbus*, and a preventive of *cholera*.

Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long spell of sickness.

One bottle taken for *Jaundice*, removes all allowness or unnatural color from the face.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite and makes the food digest well.

One dose, often repeated cures *Chronic Diarrhœa* in its worst form, while *Summer and Bowel Complaints* yield almost to the first dose.

A few bottles will cure *Dropsy* by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventative for *Fever and Ague, chill Fever*, and all Fevers of a *Billious type*. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

Mix Water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

DR. SANFORD Proprietor, No. 345 Broadway, New York. Retailed by all Druggists.—Sold also by

E. J. ASTON, Asheville.

April 28, 1859. 1y

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a *Charitable Act* worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give *Medical Advice Gratis* to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, habits, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, to *Furnish Medicines Free of Charge*. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association, in their Annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of their Surgeon in the cure of Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis, the vice of Onanism or Self-abuse, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important and much despised cause.

An admirable Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation, or Self-abuse, and other diseases of the sexual organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope,) *Free of Charge*, on receipt of *TWO STAMPS* for postage.—Other Reports and Tracts on the nature and treatment of sexual diseases, diet, &c., are constantly being published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent to the afflicted. Some of the new remedies and methods of treatment discovered during the last year, are of great value.

Address, for Report or treatment, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.
EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *Pres.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and waggons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say he will as heretofore turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT.

March 20, 1856.

GREENVILLE

MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber has on hand, and is constantly receiving, a large and varied assortment of

American & Italian Marble,

to which he would call the attention of those in want of a suitable memento to mark the spot where repose the remains of their departed relatives and friends.

Carving and Lettering of all kinds neatly and promptly executed.

Particular attention paid to orders by mail.

Refer to D. G. Westfield, Gower, Cox, Markly & Co., Col. D. Hoke, J. A. David, and Dr. M. B. Earle, Greenville; Rev. A. W. Cummings, Asheville.

JAS. M. ALLEN.

Winslow W. Smith, Agent at Asheville.

Greenville, S. C., Feb. 24, 1859. 3m

ALL THE
PUREST AND BEST
PATENT MEDICINES,
MAY BE FOUND AT ALL TIMES AT
ASTON'S.